ROME, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1856.

The same influences which resisted first the suppression of the Slave-Trade, then West India Emancipation, and more recently an investigation of the oppressions and cruelties practiced on the humbler natives in India, has scouted all Anti-Slavery effort with reference to this country. The Silk Buckinghams, George Thompsons, and others, who are known here as Abolitionists, were known much earlier in England as unflinching opposers of the wrongs and woes inflicted on the humbler class of British subjects. Mr. Clingman does himself no credit and can only deceive very ignorant people by seeking to befog these facts. And when he tries to make out, in this loose, shambling way, that the animating purposes of British Anti Slavery is hatred to Republican Liberty, and a desire to see this country shattered and powerless, he simply impeaches his own honesty or intelli-Coming down to the Nebraska act, which of

course he commends, having helped to enact it. (though he says he tried to get the Missouri line extended to the Pacific, and blames the North for not acceding to that arrangement,) he says:

not acceding to that arrangement.) he says:

"While the bill was yet pending before Congress, the
Abolitionists, and others who sympathized with them,
held large meetings, and declared that if it became
a law they would raise money and hire bodies of men
to go into the new Territory and exclude Slavery from
it. They accordingly formed societies, and collected
large sums of money, and sent off a great many persons to control the elections in Kansas. Finding, however, that they were defeated by the settlers in the
first instance, they continued to forward large bodies
of Abolitionists and other ruflians, armed with rifles,
cannon and the like weapons. They avow it to be
their purpose to take possession of and hold the Territory by force, without regard to the laws passed by
the Legislature." The misstatements in this paragraph are very

gross, yet the Southern mind is constantly poisoned by such. Mr. Clingman ought to know that no " large sums of money " were ever collected for any such purpose as he asserts; that no "bodies of men" were ever hired to go into Kansas on our side; and that no attempt was ever made by outsiders to control the elections of Kansas except by these Border Ruffians who find in Mr. C. a most thorough and unserupulous supporter. The Emigrant Aid Societies hired no men to go to Kansas but their own agents-never so many as dozen-and these only to make the necessary arrangements for the cheap and and expediticus transportation thither of the Northern farmers, mechanics and laborers who paid their own way throughout and had chosen Kansas for their future home. The Aid Societies never inquired whether one who offered himself was for or against Slavery, nor how he would vote in the Territory. They took all reputable persons who offered and paid, every one of whom was at perfect liberty to vote as he should see fit. True, a majority of those who went out under these auspice were Free-State men; but so were a majority of those (a far larger number) who went out in perfect independence of all Societies. A large proportion, if not a decided majority, of those who went from Slave States are as hostile to Slavery in Kansas as are any who came from the East. Of this truth Mr. Delahay (M. C. elect) from Alabama; Mr. Conway (late Senator) from Maryland, Mr. Brown (murdered near Easton by the Ruffians) are conspictious examples.

The Free State men of Kansas do not seek to "take possession " thereof; they are in possession already. By fair and honest settlement Kansas is theirs; and their adversaries well know it. The Border Ruffians would never have been organized, officered, drilled in Missouri, and sent over last March in battalions to seize the polls and vote in the Pro-Slavery candidates for Legislature, if their masters had not fully understood that the Free-State men were largely a majority of the actual inhabitants of Kansas. So they still remain, and they want no weapons save to repel invasions from without; with their votes and their naked hands they can deal effectually with all resistance from within. Let the Federal Government simply keep hands off, and they will very soon be in position to deal conclusively with the Ruffians. Leave Kansas to herself, and the days of her oppressors and persecutors are numbered.

Mr Clingman proceeds to save the Union and uphold the Constitution by bespeaking a triumph for the Border Ruffians and their allies in the appreaching Presidential Election. I do not care to follow him into the field of prophecy. One question only on this head, and I close: If the Democratic party has ever been so National, so Constitutional, and all that, as he would have his readers believe, how came Mr. Clingman to be its bitter and persistent antagonist until after he had been many years in Congress-until the Whigs refused to elect him to the Senate?

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

A conversational meeting of the Horticultural Society was held last evening at Clinton Hall.

An Essay was read by WM. H. Willcox on Land scape Gardening and Public Parks. After some refer ence to the elementary principles of Gardening, with illustrations, he touched upon Architecture, and also threw out some hints as to the arrangement of country places by which their attractiveness is materially increased. The placing of houses, as is the case by many, in unfavorable localities, together with the surroundings, was a theme for some sarcastic remarks. As to the new Manhattan Park which New-Yorkers are eventually to have, he advocated taking the ground in its natural state and let it remain as far as practica-ble, true to nature, and presenting a rustic appear ble, frue to nature, and presenting a rustic appear ance; and concluding with some hints as to its embel

The Society distributed a quantity of Russian seeds, after which they adjourned.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

KANSAS IN CONGRESS. Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

WASHINGTON, Monday, March 17, 1856. In the Senate to-day vetoes of all River and Harbor bills which may pass were foreshadowed by Mr. Iverson of Ga., who desired the Savannah Harbor bill to be so shaped as to evade the com-

Cass on his consistency with respect to rivers and by Mr. Galloway of Obio, Mr. Robinson of Pa., and Mr. Simmons of N. Y., for Freedom; and by Mr. Valk of N. Y., Mr. Richardson of Ill., and

mon lot. Mr. Butler of S. C. rather hurried Gen.

Mr. Millson of Virginia for Slavery. Mr. Galloway opened the day with a great Free State speech. It was lofty in spirit and crammed with telling facts; among others he cited a recent speech of Gen. Hughes of Missouri at a Border-Ruffian meeting in Platte City, when the General stated that matters had been managed badly and that he would never go over to Kansas to vote again. Yet Mr. Smith of Virginia after this, while Mr. Simmons was speaking, denied that Missorians had voted in Kansas; yet he (Smith) refuses to

Mr. Robinson made a forcible argument fo thorough scrutiny.

Mr. Valk went the whole hog against investiga tion and for the Border Ruffians.

have an investigation.

Messrs. Richardson and Millson ditto of course Mr. Millson moved to lay the whole subject on the table, but withdrew it at the request of Mr. Smith of Va., who has the floor for to-morrow morning. Had Mr. Millson pressed his motion I fear the result would have been disastrous as so many of our side had, as usual, gone away to an early dinner, leaving business to take its chance. Whoever goes off before adjournment should lose his day's pay. Humphrey Marshall once moved the previous ques tion but gave way. Mr. Dunn's proposition has been got in as an amendment to the substitute and is quite likely to be finally adopted, but it may be beaten first.

It is probable that the Previous Question will b ordered to-morrow, but the decisive vote may or may not be taken before next day. Our side is still deplorably weakened by absences. H. G.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, March 16, 1856.

The Kansas debate will continue for several days. Messrs. Galloway, Howard, Kelsey, Burlingame, Ohio Campbell, Granger and Watson are yet to be heard. Douglas is openly announced as a candidate in the Presidential election, and he says himself that his name will be before the Cincinnati Convention. Fremont is not a Catholic as reported, but is of Huguenot descent, and was long since confirmed as a member of the Episcopal Church. Letters favoring his nomination are flow ing in from all quarters. His friends urge four points in his favor: he is a new man, fresh from the people; his past life shows him to be possessed of backbone; he is opposed to Slavery aggression and is in favor of Free Territories, and he favors the Pacific Railroad. Banks declines the nomination. Seward is earnestly advocated by many persons, but it is doubtful whether he will accept. McLean, Chase, Hale and Wilmot all have warm friends and supporters. But the motto with every one is, "Success to principles rather than men."

FROM WASHINGTON. Washington, Monday, March 17, 1856. In a letter dated March 8, 1855, Gen. Scott sends a letter to Paymaster-General Larned a memoranda letter to Paymaster-General Larned a memoranda, asking payment in accordance therewith.

Gen. Larned to Gen. Scott, the same day, informs him that he (Postmaster Larned) cannot do so, owing to important questions involved.

Gen. Scott to Secretary Davis on the subject.

Secretary Davis to Gen. Scott, in reply in which he

says:
The resolution conferring the rank of Lieutenant-"The resolution coincinnated character. The grade General is of the most limited character. The grade is revived, not to be filled like other grades, but for the purpose of being conferred as an acknowledgment the purpose of being conferred as an acknowledgment. dered in a war expressly

the purpose of being conferred as an arkanowlog manof past services, rendered in a war expressly designated, and the authority conferred is so limited that
when once exercised it is gone forever."

Mr. Davis, however, then applied to the AttorneyGeneral for his opinion on the subject. General Scott,
meanwhile, learning by rumor that a Treastry functionary at Washington had captionsly suggested that
his claim might be rejected on the ground that the
statute originally orealing the rank of Brevet Lieutenant-General had been repealed, endenvored to anticipate that suggestion in Mr. Davis's mind by another
statement, fifteen days later than the one previously
sent.

Mr. Davis replies, saying:

"In regard to the confidence which you express with regard to the claim, it is proper to apprise you that I have not come to the same conclusion, and hence the necessity of a reference to the Attorney-

General."

The documents comprise the opinion of eminent counsel sustaining Gen. Scott's views as to pay, together with a long written argument of the Attorney-General, with the President's sanction of the same, &c., and Gen. Scott's receipt of \$10,405 as awarded under the decision of the President.

Gen. Scott to Paymaster Gen. Larned, Nov. 6th, last sare.

ast, says:
"I have learned that Mr. Secretary Davis withheld the face of the accounts themselves, and substituted a leading question, in bar of all compensation whatever—namely, whether there is in force any law fixing ever—namely, whether there is in force any law fixing the compensation. The Secretary retained them in his own hands, and after another delay of more than nine weeks, has obtained from the President a decision against the double rations, and the higher rate of forage to my loss of about \$3,000 per year.

The Secretary of War in communicating these documents says: "The greater part of the correspondence is not within the scope of the resolution calling "for information, and therefore cannot be properly "extracted." The suppressed papers, it is supposed, embrace a fierce epistolary conflict between these distinguished gentlemen.

A mass of documents were transmitted to the House to-day, in compliance with the resolution calling for

to-day, in compliance with the resolution calling for the correspondence between the Secretary of War and Lieut, Gen. Scott relative to the pay of the latter as

Lieut. Gen. Scott relative to the pay of the latter as Lieutenant-General.

A gentleman just arrived from Kansas reported that Gov. Shannon was twelve days reaching the border Territory from St. Louis. He was detained three days on the river bank, in consequence of the obstruction to navigation by ice. The Free State Legislatare assembled before Gov. Shannon reached the place of meeting. The gentleman above alluded to has no doubt, judging from information obtained there, that the efficers of the new Government Lave, ere this, been arrested by the Federal authorities.

The British Government having, through Mr. Crampton, extended to this Government cordial congratulations on the safe return of Dr. Kane and his gallant associates, and desiring to conference token of thankfulness on the naval officers thus engaged, ask permission of the Executive for that purpose. As the power to give permission rests with Congress, the correspondence between Mr. Crampton and Mr. Marcy has taken that direction.

has taken that direction.

We have no mail to-night north of Philadelphia.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, March 17, 1856. Mr. DOUGLAS, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill authorizing the people of Kansas to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to her admission into the Union, when she shall

nve a requisite population.

Mr. CLAYTON spoke in relation to the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and Central American affairs generally. He was gratified at the extraordinary degree of unanimity shown during the discussions

in the Senate with regard to the construction of that items. All gentlemen had agreed in repudiating as utterly unworkly their regard the new construction given by the British Government, namely, that it was only to have prospective operation, thus leaving Great Britain in undisturbed possession of that country, and all the rights she had prior to 1850, while it debarred the United States from any right or possession whatsoever. Such a construction was an after-thought, and an attempt to evade treaty obligations. He alluded to the great importance of an inter-oceanic canal. He had looked at the reports of explorations for the Pacific Railroad, and while he was sorry to dispel an illusion so pleasant, he believed no railroad to the Pacific will be built for many years to come. If such a road should be made it would not give the facilities which we desire and which we should obtain by a passage through the Isthmus. Unless this country be bleased more than any other, we shall, before this road could be built, be involved in a war with some of the greatest powers of the earth. He approved the road could be built, be involved in a war with some of the greatest powers of the earth. He approved the whole conduct of the Administration relative to the difficulties with England, and highly eulogized the State papers of Mesers. Marcy and Buchanan. He was also gratified at the energy with which the Admin-istration had put down fillibustering schemes, and he denounced Mr. Walker as a ruffian, buccaneer and private. He was no restricted for the President but pirate. He was no partisan of the President, but when our foreign relations are conducted with signal ability he was willing to give the Administration due

Mr. CLAYTON having alluded to Walker's seizure of the vessels of the Transit Company—
Mr. SEWARD inquired whether that Company had not connived at Walker's proceedings in Central America?

CLAYTON had seen such statement, but did not know whether it was true or not; if it was true, though, even handed justice was likely to restore the

poisoned chalice to their own lips.

Mr. WELLER gave notice that he should have something to say, for he differed very widely from the Senator from Delaware relative to the character of

Mr. Walker.

The Senate considered and passed bills for the improvement of the St. Clair and St. Mary Rivers, in Michigan; for the removal of ob-tructions at the mouth of the Mississippi; and for the improvement of the Farbor of San Diego, California. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GALLOWAY advocated the resolution to allow the Committee on Elections to send for persons and papers in the Kansas contested election case. He said the country demands a full investigation in order to expose the rascality by which the will of the people of the Territory was thwarted. While defending Gov. Reeder he said that Gov. Shannon had been buried above ground by the people of Ohio, but that the President had put out his angling-red and golden-barb in Belmont Country, fished him out, breathed into him new life, and sent him to govern the people of Kansas.

Mr. GALLOWAY contended that the organic law of the Territory had been violated, and its legislation throughout founded on fraud.

Mr. VALK said the Committee on Elections asked the extraordinary power of sending for persons and papers on no other testimony than the memorial of Mr. Reeder, there being no evidence in any manner sanctioning his position. It is Mr. Reeder pleading in his own behalt, telling the doleful tale of Mr. Whitfield was elected at the time appointed by law, but Mr. Reeder, in violation of all law, was elected at a pretended election, and now claims his seat. Mr. Valk spoke of the wailings of those who claim to be the special guardians of Freedom, and who have sent out their agony in speeches as destitute of argument as they were deficient of foundation. It was Mr. Reeder himself who had planted the seeds of discord, anarchy and confusion in Kansas.

Mr. ROBINSON spoke in favor of the resolution, arguing that Mr. Reeder was not estopped from further proceedings.

Mr. RICHARDSON insisted on the legality of the

Mr. RICHARDSON insisted on the legality of the acts of the Kansas Legislature, and the validity of Mr. Whitfield's election.

Mr. MILLSON saw no necessity for continuing the

discussion, which has lost interest.

Mr. SIMMONS said Mr. Reeder was not a contestant, in a legal sense, but a remonstrant for the people of Kansas against Mr. Whitfield's right to the seat. He contended that the House can inquire whether the organic law of Kansas has been violated, and whether proper elections were held under the Nebraska Kansas

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

ALBANY, Monday, March 17, 1856.

The Broadway Railroad bill was again before the Assembly Committee on the subject to-night. Mr. Henry Hilton, for the owners of property on Broadway, stated on the meeting of the Committee that Messix D. H. Haight, A. T. Stewart, Horace Waldo, and other owners, desired to be heard in person, and inquired if the Committee would give them the privilege to appear to-morrow evening if Mr. Field replied to-night for the grantees. Mr. Field objected to reply until all the opposition had closed. After some discussion, the Committee agreed that the property owners should be allowed to appear to-morrow and have till 9 o'clock to close their arguments—after which Mr. Field is to reply.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.
BALTIMCRE, Monday, Murch 17, 1856.
The Virginia Legislature adjourned on Saturday.
The House refused to extend the session. The bank
bill, requiring banks not to issue notes except to be
redeemable at par in specie, was passed.

MURDER IN MADISON COUNTY.

Utica, Monday, March 17, 1846.

A farmer named Buck was murdered at his resident near Morrisville, Madison County, on Friday night last. His body was found on Saturday morning, horinst. His body was found on standy. A man who worked for deceased, and who had had some difficulty with him, has been arrested on suspicion.

ACCIDENT ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

The 11 o'clock a. m. train for Philadelphia to-day, ran over two cows near Maynolia, shattering two passenger cars and throwing the train off the track. No one was injured. The down Express train was detained till 7 o'clock.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES. DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

CINCINNATI, Monday, March 17, 1856.

The lard-oil store and candle-factory of N. G. Ropes & Co., in this city, was entirely destroyed by fire, at an early hour yesterday morning. The estimated loss is \$50,000. Insurance \$30,500, in Eastern offices.

At the same hour a fire occurred in Covington, Ky., destroying the planing-mill of Lindsay, Smith & Mayor. Loss \$25,000. No insurance. The fire, it is supposed, was caused by an incendiary.

EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE. CINCINNATI, Monday, March 17, 1856.

The boiler of a steam saw mill in Oakdale, Indians, exploded on Friday last, killing four persons and wounding three others; names not known. The building was shattered to pieces.

MARINE DISASTER.

MARINE DISASTER.

Boston, Monday, March 17, 1856.

The ship Potomac, Capt. Sweeney, from New-York or Australia, spring aleak, and was abandoned at sea, for Australia, sprung a Jan. 13th in lat. 1 deg. 4 min. south, long. 32 deg. west. The captain and eleven men reached the coast of Bra-

The captain and eleven men reached the coast of bazzli five days ofter; the mate and five men took a boa and have not since been heard of.

Two thousand barrels of oil on board the Shooting Star were to be shipped in the Minnesota, to sail for New-York on the 1st of March.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

From Cur Own Reporters. SENATE ALBANY, March 17.

SENATE....ALBANY, March 17.

THE HARBOR OF NEW-YORK.

The Committee on Commerce this morning submitted a report relative to the harbor of the city, and in connection therewith recommended the passage of the following bill:

Secrics 1. The Commissioners appointed under an act estimated "An Act for the Appointment of a Commission for the "Preservation of the Harbor of New-York from Encroach" ments, and to prevent Obstructions to the necessary Navigation to the record," are hereby directed to describe and lay down on suitable maps the builkhead line, or line of solid filling, and also the exterior or pier-head lines which thay have recommended to the Legislature for adoption, commencing on the esterity shore of the Hindson River at Hammond street, in the City of New-York, and running them southerly to and around the Battery to the East River, thence along the New-York shore of the East River to the actthe-east corner of the Builthead at Seventeenth street in said river, and also on the Brocklyn shore from Newtown Creek to the upper pier at Fulton Ferry.

Sec. 2. The said builkhead line or line of solid filling, from

I'm shoie from Newtown Creek to the upper pier at Fulion Ferry.

Sic. 2. The said bulkhead line or line of solid filling, from Hammend street to and around the Battery, and thence along the shore of the East River to Fourteeath street, on the NewYork side, and from the Navy Yard to the upper pier at Fallon Ferry, on the Brocklyn shore, shall conform, as nearly as may be, to the lines now existing or established by law.

Sic. 4. The bulkhead, or line of solid niling, from Newtown Creek, on the Brocklyn shore, shall be 300 fret inside of the exterior line mentioned; from Bushwick Creek to Wallshoot, 250 feet inside of the fact of the said exterior line, and along in front of the cob deck, 356 feet inside of the duty of the Commissioners to determine the width of the wharf or bulkhead that may be erected in seid exterior line, and to is a down an interior bulkhead line between Seventeenth and Thirty cighth streets, so that the one described in their may shall be kept for decks and wet beams, and to lay out piers therein for the accommodation of vessels, and to lay out piers therein for the accommodation of vessels.

described in their map anal, he kept for docks and wet basins, and to lay out piers therein for the accommodation of viewels provide for their ingress and erress and make such arrangement as the said Commissioners may deem expedient for the convenient loading and declarating of cargos.

Sec. 6. All the lines above monitoned shall be laid down on

the mines specified in the first section of this act, and shall be described by Courses and distances from known streets or fixed measurements and shall be reported to the next Legislature by the second Tuesday of January, 1857, for adoption.

SEC. 7, It shall not be lawful for any person to deposit any earth, stone or other hard material (except such as may be necessary for the construction of piers) outside of the bulkness dine to be laid down by the Commissioners nor shall there be any erection or premanent obstruction of any kind outside of the exterior or pier-head lines above described.

SEC. 8, It shall be the duty of a Justice of the Supreme Court, on application of the Mayor of either the cities of New Forkor Brocklyn, to issue an injunction or other legal process to prevent any person from making erections or permanent obstructions outside of any of the exterior lines above mentioned, and no lotted or security shall be required of the Mayor in any such application or proceedings.

SEC. 8, It shall be the duty of the Commissioners to report to the Legislature at its mest assisting such plans as will, in their opinion, tend to increase the facilities to commerce of the port of New Fork, multiply the facilities to commerce of the port of New Fork, multiply the facilities for the loading and discharging of cargoes, and afford better accommodiations for canal hoats as in river craft.

SEC. 10. The said Commissioners shall have the same power to restrain erections in Spayten Duyvel Creek, Hudson and East Rivers as are Low conferred on them in respect to other part of the first of the context of the context of the same power to restrain the harbor of New York.

to restrain exections in Souyten Dryvel Creek Hullson and East Rivers as are now conferred on them in respect to other parts of the harbor of New York. SEC. II. The Commissioners shall have power to issue sub-poetas to compel the attendance of witnesses, aliminister oath to them, and examine any witnesses that may be before them turbing any matter referred to in this act or the act author

zing their appointment. Si C. 12. This set shall take effect immediately.

Sic. 12. This set shall take effect immediately.

Mr. C. P. SMITH brought in the following bill:
SECTION: The State Engineer and the Canal Commission.

Fractions I. The State Engineer and the Canal Commission or ser hereby directed to canas a survey to be made for extend no the Genesee Valley Canal from or near the first dock northeast of the Village of Olean, across and through the bottom ands lying between said dock and the Allegany River, to the said in said river known as the "Millgrove Pond."

SEC. 2. The Canal Board are authorized, on the receipt of such surveys, plans, and estimates, if in their judgment the interests of the State will be promoted thereby, to extend the said Genesee Valley Canal, by causing the construction of the same by the route and to the point in the first section of this act pecified.

It is estimated that the expense of the proposed ex-tension—which is about eight miles—will be some

Mr. C. P. SMITH brought in a bill authorizing an appropriation of \$5,000 to this Institution, upon its officers proving that they have educated twenty-fiv pupils of fourteen years of age and upward for at least six months free of charge, and upon such pupils signifying, in writing, their intention of becoming teachers.

Mr. SICKLES handed in a petition very numer onesly signed by merchants and shippers of Broad, Front, Water, and South streets. New York, asking for the passage of an Act authorizing the improvement of the navigation of the East River at Hell Gate by the authority of the State, or by a Company to be organized for that purpose, provided the assent of Congress be obtained for that purpose.

To incorporate the Ladies' Home Missionary Society of the Protestart Episcopal Church, New-York.
Mr. CUYLER suggested to-morrow night. Accepted, and the resolution was adopted.
The Medical Committee having reported adverse to granting a charter to the New-York Metropolitan College, and the Senate having agreed with the report,
Mr. MADDEN moved a reconsideration and that that motion be laid on the table. Adopted.
Mr. SICKLES moved the following, which was adopted:

Mr. SICKLES moved the following, which was ad pted:

Harras, It has appeared in evidence before a Committee of Investigation appointed by the Board of Councilmon of the City of New York, that a commission of 20 per cent is received by the Commissioners of Emigration, or by their agents and servants, upon railrood and steamboat passage tickets purchased by emigrants at said depot; therefore,

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration be requested to inform the Senate whether such por centage or any por centage has been so charged; by whom the same has been received; to whom it has been paid and how appropriated; the aggregate amount thereof received since the establishment of the depot at Castle Garden; whether a special and separate account of the amount so received has been kept; whether such or any per contage is charged in pursuance of arrangement, understanding or contract with any relived corporation, steamboat companies, or owner or agent of such corporation, secundaristication, or copies of the contract if any has been made, and with what corporations, companies, owners or persons; also, that the Commissioners report whether emigrants landing at said depot are compelled to pay their passage tickets at the depot; what prices are charged for rairroad or steamboat passage tickets at the depot; what prices are charged to rairriand or steamboat passage tickets at the depot.

THE HARLEM RIVER.

tickets at the depot, and whether their prices exceed the prices charged outside the depot.

THE HARLEM RIVER.

Mr. FERDON introduced the following:

SUCTION 1. Whereas, The grant to construct and maintain a bridge over the Harlem River, made to Lewis Morris and John B. Cole, by acts of March 31, 1999, and of March 30, 1797, and of April 3 1786, espites March 31, 1898, it is heraby enacted—provided the Counties of New York and Westchester, or either of them, do not, on or before the said 31st of March, 1838, agree to maintain as a free bridge from and after that date, the bridge referred to its this section, and which they are hereby authorized to do, then the franchises conferred upon said Morris and Cole by the said acts, except the right to charge toll granted by the act of 1797, are hereby satended to their assigns, until the act of 1797, are hereby satended to their assigns, until the exid bridge is made free as hereinafter enacted, provided they execute a writing authorizing all persons having the right to pass over the said private bridge, to pass free of toil over the bridge of the assigns; and provided further, that all sacess of moneys received for toils, after psyingifor the maintenance and attendance of the said bridge, be expeuded on the roads, in the County of Westchestea leading from the bridge.

The SPEAKER amouseed the following Select Committee under Mr. Northup's resolution, moving an investigation into the manner in which the Central Railroad Consolidation was effected: Mesers. Northup, W. S. Smith, Prendergast, Hoyle and Matteson.

W. S. Smith, Prendergast, Hoyle and Matteson.

BY Mr. MATTICE—For the relief of members of
the First Regiment of Volunteers who served in Mexico.

AMENDING THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. DEVENING, from the Medical Committee,
reported a bill to amend the Charter of the City of
New-York, which provides for a reorganization of the
Health Department of the City.

The bill was noticed in The Tribuse some time
since. It abolishes the title of City Inspector, and
substitutes that of Saperintendent of Public Health,
with deputies, instead of wardens, all of whom shall
be regularly-educated physicians, admitted to the
pract ex.

be regularly-educated physicians, admitted to the practice.

THE TROUBLE IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
The Attorney-General, in reply to a resolution of the House, requesting him to report whether any decision has been rendered in the case of the People on the relation of Henry E. Davies against Edward P. Cowles, what execution of such judgment has been had; if none, the cause why the same has not been executed, so far as is within his knowledge, states that the judgment of the Court of Appeals has been rendered; that Edward P. Cowles is not a Justice of the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, but that Henry E. Davies is such Justice, and is of right entitled to discharge its duties.

That in pursuance of such judgment said Davies has taken the oath of office, and entered upon its duties, and is now endeavoring to discharge the same, but he is not recognized as such Justice by two of his associates in office upon the bench at General Term, to wit: the Hon. James Roosevelt and the Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, and his orders are vacated by these Associates. On the contrary, Charles A. Peabody is recognized as such Associate Justice.

The powers of the Attorney General, in his judgment, are exhausted, and if Justices of inferior Courts will not regard the decisions of the highest tribunal in reference to the title of their Associates, it is for the Legislature to apply such remedy as in their judgment is suited to the call.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

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EXTENSION OF GENERER VALLEY CANAL.

Mr. B. SMITH brought in a bill providing for the extension of the Genesee Valley Canal from or near the first lock north-east of the Village of Olean, across and through the bottom lands lying between said lock and the Alleghany River, to the pond in said river known as the Mill Grove Pond. The cost is to be defrayed from moneys appropriated to the completion of the Genesee Valley Canal.

the Genesce Valley Canal.

COUNTY OF IROQUOIS.

Mr. SNOW brought in a bill to erect a new county from parts of the Counties of Manison and Oneida, by the name of Iroquois. It proposes to constitute the new county of all that part of the County of Madison included in the towns of Lenox, Sullivan, and Stockbridge, and those parts of the towns of Cazenovia, Ferner, and Smithfield, lying north of the south like of the Mile Stip (so called) and all that part of the County of Oneida included in the towns of Vernon and Verona.

Mr. DIXON brought in a bill for the preservation of the public health of the City of New-York, by providing for the cleaning of the streets of said city. It requires, owners and occupants to sweep the streets in front of their premises twice a week; and during such sensons as there is snow or ice, the Mayor shall give his proclamation requiring such owners or occupants to clear the ice and snow from every street within three days. In case of refusal or neglect, a fine of \$10 is imposed for every day of neglect; and when the owner or occupant cannot be found, the Mayor shall cause it to be removed, and the expense be added to the tax on the property. on the property. RESOLUTION.

Mr. E. T. WOOD moved that the Special Commit-tee on Tenant-Houses extend their investigations to the City of Brooklyn. Adopted. The House then took a recess to 31 p. m.

WINTER IN MISSOURI.-A letter from Charleston,

Mississippi County, Missouri, says the ground is frozen there seventeen inches deep. This is nearly opposite the mouth of the Ohio. The thermemeter has been 160 below zero this Winter. Stock and game have suffered even to starvation during the long continu ance of snow and frozen ground. Deer, wild turkeys and quails, came into the farm-yards for food. It is feared that the fruit-trees are killed."

THE PHILADELPHIA DISASTER.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED.

FIFTY PERSONS LOST.

From The Evening Bulletin, 17th. The following described bodies were recovered during Saturday night and Sunday:
Francis Fitzpatrick of Philadelphia.
John C. Little of Camden, N. J.
Abraham Jennie of Camden, N. J.
Frederick Thompson of Camden, N. J.
Unknown girl (supposed) of Camden.
By daylight on Monday morning the work of dragging the river was recommenced. The steam ferry-boat John Fitch and a number of small craft were engaged in the work. The wharves were crowded with

gaged in the work. The wharves were crowded with anxious lookers-on, and as each body was taken from the water the excitement was rendered still more intense. During the morning the bodies of the following persons were taken from the river and conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-House, where they were ranged side by side upon benches, presenting a ghast-ly spectagle.

ranged side by side upon beaches, prescuring a gassely spectacle:

— McCaffey, a dyer, Csmden.

James M. Shermer, 38 years of age, a gilder, who had a portion of Natt's building in Chestnut street.

Mr. S. leaves a wife and three children, living in Fourth street, below Mickle, Camden. Mr. S.'s coat

was mostly burned off.

Mrs. Mary Ann Diggs, aged 23, colored, the wife of
Wm. H. Diggs, barber, of Camrier. Mrs. D. was married but two weeks since. She was remarkable for
her intelligence and exemplary character.

John S. Newton, aged 38, poultry dealer, of Cooper's Hill, New-Jersey. Mr. N.'s coat was badly burned, and he had a frightful gash in the left temple. Emery Riley, a young colored man, a barber, of outh Camden.

South Camden.

South Camden.

Morris Bailey, colored, Camden.

— Alternus, a lad aged 15, a stepson of Mr.

Thompson, living in Mickle street, below Fourth.

Camden.

Tompson, aving in mickle street, below Fourds. Camden.

Two unknown men, apparently Germans, were taken to the Station-House. They are strangers to the people of Camden. These men were stout-built, and appeared to be about 35 or 40 years of age. They were dressed alike and resembled each other, and from these facts it is inferred that they are brothers. Both have on gray mixed overcoats, black satin vests, dark pants, and laced boots. The clothing of both is much burned. One is also badly burned about the hands. These men were doubtless strangers in this part of the country, and their names have not appeared in the lists of the missing hitherto published.

Two other bodies have been taken to the Station-House. Both of the deceased are unknown. One is a colored man, apparently about 30 or 35 years of age. He was reughly clad in a drab or gray coat and striped shirt.

The other is the body of a white man about 40 years The other is the body of a white man about 40 years of age, evidently an Irishman. He was clad in a heavy gray or drab overcoat, with brass buttons, and black pants, and he had on a red woolen comforter.

The Coronor has examined the pockets of the two unknown men who were supposed to be Germans, and brothers. In the pockets of one was found a portemannaic containing some small change. There was also a letter with the seal broken that was directed to "Francis Baird, Fentonville, 22d Ward, Philada."

A slip of paper bearing the following words, written in a cramped German hand, was found adhering to the handkerchief of the deceased: "Liwier Stellses Blaetz." In good German these words would probably rend, "Libier, Stellses Platz." They perhaps indicate the proper name of "Libier," and a residence at "Styles' place."

at "Styles' place."

The other man had in his pocket two silver watches The other man had in his pocket two sliver watches and a porte-mounic containing \$3.52. There were no papers upon this body from which the identity of the body could be satisfactorily fixed. There was a medical prescription signed with the initials "A. C. D." and also a bill of \$8 for medical attendance, dated in January. The bill is made out to M. Rhineberg by Drs. Dean and Bishop.

and also a bill of \$8 tot mead out to M. Rhineberg by January. The bill is made out to M. Rhineberg by Drs. Dean and Bishop.

Among the missing, whose disappearance has been but recently ascertained, is Luther Oney, a colored man, in the employ of Rushton & Co., Chestnut street, above Seventh. The missing man had a wife and two children living in South Camden. He was 34 years of age.

The proper name of the step-sen of Mr. Thompson, whose body was recovered this morning, is Frederick

The proper name of the step-son of Mr. chompson, whose body was recovered this morning, is Frederick Altenus Thompson, aged thirteen years and six mentls. The poor boy had gone on Friday to learn a trade at the establishment of Pearson & Diamond. He was on his road home when he met his death.

In addition to the bodies that have already been in additionable there are two that are shourd of the

In addition to the bodies that have already been brought ashore, there are two that are aboard of the Fitch, which is engaged in dragging. One of the two is a boy and the other is a colored man. We have not learned any further information concerning these two bodies than the simple fact of their recovery.

The excitement along the wharf continues to increase as the bodies are brought ashore, while around the Cherry-street Station-House the crowd is intense. The street is literally jammed with people of both sexes, and the Police have their hands full to keep the throng back.

throng back.

The Coroner's Jury again met this afternoon at the Station-House, and, after viewing the bodies, they adiourned to dinner.

The Coroner designs putting a six-pounder field-piece in requisition this afternoon, for the purpose of causing the bodies still under the water to rise to the surface.

The number of bodies recovered up to this time is The number of bodies recovered up to this time is gifteen. As several of these are of persons who were not before missed, it swells the estimated aggregate loss seriously. The total number of victims will be more apt to exceed fifty than to fall short of that terri-

le aggregate.

The following is a list of the saved and the missing so far as they can be ascertained:

MISSING. Miss Elizabeth Fullerton, J. P. Parsons,
Mr. Fidel,
Charles Wetherby,
John Purvice, Henry Lelarge, Thomas Allen, Mr. Beale, Mrs. Shade and child, Child of Mr. Giverson J. W. Steward (colore Myher Rambourg, Rudolph Carlin, Miss Jones. Miss Sallie Carman, Mr. Crisp, S. Briggs, Edward Muschamp,

Albert Roberson, Miss Jones.

Elijah Hutchinson, colored, belonging to Centreville,
N. J. This man was a waiter for the Washington
Grays of Philadelphia, and was engaged at their armory. He was without doubt on board the doomed boat.

Alexander Claxton, a printer, and a man who was
employed as an agent for The Jersey Blue, are also

THE SAVED.

James M. Stelling, Thomas Steams, James Thompson, F. Herring, William Agriew, Gorieth Kekhart, Jacob Earling, Thomas H. Dudley, Alfred Bradley, R. W. Mitchell, Mrs. Steams, Mrs. Nickson and child, Mrs. Fidel, Smith Dalrymple, Mary Massey, Mr. Barton, Mr. Ehileau, Albert Broadway, John Sneviley. air. Hening, Mr. Newton Mr. Thompson, C. F. Dickinson, Mr. Oliver S. Weeks of Cam'den, who was reported

C. F. Dickinson, John Saevney.

Mr. Oliver S. Weeks of Cam'den, who was reported among the missing, is alive and well.

The carpet-bag of John S. Newton of Cooper's Hill, N. J., who is among the dead, was picked up in the Delaware this morning.

Among the incidents of the river calamity on Saturday night may be mentioned the escape of Major John Sneviley, residing in Second above Bridge avenue, Camden, doing business in Philadelphia. He jumped overboard from the stern of the boat—the flames having slightly burned his hands and neck. Totally unable to swim he seized a picture frame as a preserver, but was buoyed up by his cloak and shawl expanding themselves and floating at length until loosened from his person by a colored boy, who had sustained himself by holding on to the cloak, pulling too hard and breaking the fastenings. The Major was picked up by a boat belonging to the New-York Freight Line, and kindly attended to afterward by the lands on the boat. He fears the colored boy was lost, although when in the water he cautioned him against pulling his cloak too hard. The boy, perhaps, belonged to W. & F. Carpenter's establishment, Girard House. The Major, before jumping, threw a package of papers and money on a cake of ice, which he would be glad to hear from.

[By Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, March 17-10 p.m. Parties have been engaged all day in dragging the river. Fifteen bodies were recovered to-day, making twenty in all. About thirty persons are still missing. The Coroner's investigation has not yet been considered.

The names of those recovered to-day are James M. Shermer, Alexander Claxton, John S. Newton, Varwaser Nixon, Frederick Altemus, Mrs. Shade, Mayer Rynburg, Francis Baird, James McCaffrey, Itali white.) and Emery P. Riley, Morris Bailey, James A. Kennard, Jacob Campbell, James Wilson and Henry Johnson, (colored.)

Isaac Burnet, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Cincinnati, died in that city on the 11th inst. in the 72d year of his age. In 1817 Mr. B. became one of the proprietors of The Cincinnati Gazette and its editor. Subsequently he held the office of Mayor of the city for twelve successive years.

CARNIVAL AND LENT AT ROME.

Rome is Janus-faced. Looking toward the past, she wears the majesty of the Mother of the gods; toward the present, the devotion of the Madonns The one type is grand but sad, portraying her both the June and the Niebe of nations; the other is virginal, devout, maternal, portraying Rome the Immaculate Mother of the Charch and its Apos-tles. This double-visaged head overfooks the world. Travelers and strangers scarcely need sppreach the Eternal City to learn its true expression. Its lineaments are traced on every page of history. But lower down around its plinth and pedestal, and coiling up the column which supports the sacred alius of the proud urbis at orbis are carved curious bas-reliefs which interest the close inspect tor, and whose description perhaps may arrive fa. off readers. They are just such familiar scenes as your devoted friend witnesses every day from her windows in her own spartments, in her walks

her windows in her own apartments, in her walks and rides within and without the walls, and in the various religious and civil ceremonies of which Rome is so prolific. They illustrate the everyday detailed existence of her whose image towers high in the souvenirs of us all. They are the valet-de-chambre confidences and gossips of the world's heroine and abandoned mistress. The custems of a people are the tattlers of its spirity so trifles are not insignificant in such relations, and first impressions, though superficial and perhaps erroneous, have still their value.

Rome is worth knowing, even a little of, in all her aspects. Her daily manifestations are unique; she is every inch herself in all her walks. Her life, lethargy, play, prayer, piety, profanity, are all individual. All her church ceremonies and fetes have the stamp of the master maker. Her Christmas is her cwn; so is her Epiphany. To us Santa Claus brings presents on the former featival; in Paris it is the Petit Jesus who sends his souvenirs: here the Befana, another genial patron, souvenirs: here the Befana, another genial patron, comes into little stockings and pockets—not at Christmas Eve, but on Twelfth Night. The evening before this last of the Christmas days the Place St. Eustache is the theater of the Befana trade. All the toys and tooting things which time has yet invented are here exposed for sale. It is a St. Cloud fête, with all its length and vigor cona St. Cloud fête, with all its length and vigor concentrated into a single evening. For succeeding days every baby, boy, and little human thing that has breath, tunes his trumpets, and whistles, and drums, and castanets; jingles, thrums and tingles by turns—blowing from his puffed out checks as many pipes at once as his rosy lips will hold, saying all ever in his glee: "See how glad I am that I am alive." Rome for days is a perpetual merry squeak. Drums are pounded, tamborines pelted, noise pulled from everything. It is a saturnalia of tottling, clipped-winged loves—a carnival led by the Befana and Bambino. I stopped often to pet and prattle with these charming, saucy little tots, who saluted me everywhere in the streets.

tots, who saluted me everywhere in the streets.

These little Romans are joyful and good natured in expression, and have a habit of goggling genially at you when kindly noticed, never dreaming of defiance by rutting their thumbs at their noses, or defiance by putting their thumbs at their noses, or of attempting to frighten you with their snap-finger cannons, as Yankee children often do. One tipy fellow the other day, with his nose half buried in soft white cheese, and his cheeks gilded over with warm yellow johnny cake, poured mo out a hearty recognizing laugh for a quick funny grimace I gave him in passing. He was old enough to walk, but not too young to appreciate our mutual fun. I never saw younglings so knowing and hearty in their innocence as these. Their counterpances reflect their sunny souls as lovingly countenances reflect their sunny souls as lovingly too, as ever did the sea Love's mother, whom she bore. The type of Raphael's infant angels is often found in their graceful movements, elegant features

and rich brown faces.
All the Christmas days here, as everywhere, and

All the Christmas days here, as everywhere, accepted the fits for children, but the Bambino gives them additional importance in Rome. The Bambino is really the infant Savior, whose birth to the world offered the first natal festival, and whose infancy still presides as patron of tender youth. In a church near the Capitol is an image of the Bamchurch near the Capitol is an image of the Pam-bino, held in great veneration by the Church. It is very antique, and, like many other images now consecrated, is supposed to have been oace a heathen god; now its appearance is that of a bright-painted doll, covered with the costlicat gems. During the Christmas holidays it is exposed. gems. During the Christmas holidays it is exposed to public veneration in one of the chapels of its church, surrounded by appropriate scenery, with Mary, Joseph, shepherds and angels in attendance. The Bambino is graciously fruitful in miracles and works of healing. He is often carried to the siak, and is the last hope which precedes the extrapole unction. The Prince Corsini, lately doceased, reunction. The Prince Corsini, lately deceased, received the grace of its presence in his last moments. The Bambino is especially the Divibity of young mothers, invoked as the guardian of their infant offspring. The Epiphany is the last day of its public exhibition. Then it is carried out from the church, and from the lofty steps in front of it the Bambino blesses the people. During the days of its exposition, small children take their turns as preachers in its presence. They mount a tribune, and from it recite with great unotion sermons taught them for the occasion. This precocious priesthood is a reward of merit to obedient pupils and well-behaved children. I did not happen to visit the church at a time to profit by this infantine edifying, but am assorted that great praise, inpupils and well-behaved children. I did not happen to visit the church at a time to profit by this infantine edifying, but am assumed that great praise, indeed, issues from the ebabes in preaching. In another church of Bome parts of the true manger and bits of its bome parts of the true manger and bits of its bome parts of the true manger and exhibited and exhibited and exhibited and exhibited and confirming every day by their miraculous preservation the maxim, "What was in the beginning is now and ever shall be, world with-

On the 17th of January is perpetuated another of those curious customs common to Catholic countries. It is the Fête of St. Anthony, the patron of animals. In Rome all Christian horses and donkeys receive his benediction during the octave of the fete. The Sunday after the 17th is the grandest day. Then the aristocratic beasts are blessed. The Pope sends his horses, and all the Princes and Grand-Seigniors follow suit. This year it was a miserable, rainy, tempestuous day; yet multitudes of people gathered about the little church of St. Anthony, just beyond the Place of church of St. Anthony, just beyond the Place of Santa Maria Maggiere, to see the devout donkeys and horses claim their blessings. These pilgrims had their tails twisted round with ribbons for a few inches from their bodies; some had jaunty rosettes fastened over their hips; all wore feathers on their beads and bows in their manes, and were ridden without saddles by wide-awake-hatted and short clothed grooms. The animals halted before a small door of the church, where a priest stood with a brush to sprinkle holy water over them. Some neighed, some brayed, some stood silent, rept, reflecting, during their devotions. Emblazoned carriages, too, drew up to the blessing-place, rapt, reflecting, during their devotions. Embla-zoned carriages, too, drew up to the blessing-place, and halted while their horses received the sacred sprinkling, then passed on to the stand while the footmen accompanied the ladies into the church to buy St. Anthony crosses and cards, and pay their devotions at his several shrines. We were not in a meed to trifle with sacred things, yet we did

" out end.

devotions at his several shrines. We were not in a mood to trifle with sacred things, yet we distlaugh at the spectacle of a poor old man dragging by force a lame and contrary donkey to his duty. Asinus held back just as hard as Dominus pulled forward, and sometimes they balanced immovable, leaving it doubtful which would triumph, till a forced limp of the donkey gave faith the vantage. Six yellow, wrinkled hags, more worn and wearied each than the weird sisters, sat begging at the door of the sanctuary; and outstretched hands, and "Qu'alche cosa" breathed at every breath, bespoke their petitions. One grows hardened to such entreaties here. You could not carry coin enough to quiet all; and because I rested imperturbable and heedless of importunity, one, wittier, than the others, concluded I must have had my purse exhausted, and so she said more implortingly, "Give me something—anything—a pocket "handkerchief, for instance." But to gain a full expression of her sentiments, I stood on, till she grew furious and accused me of obstructing the gifts of others. I was sensible of having possibly rendered her this injustice, so removed to another